

Squatter Sovereign.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND USEFUL READING.

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY,

"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States."

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I.

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NO. 6.

The Squatter Sovereign.

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The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The Poet's Column.

MINERAL RESOURCES—NO. 1.

WINDLESS POETRY.

Now, Zed, give us a wind—slowly and sentimentally, and deliciously exasperating. That's it—now blow away!

IT IS A FACT, BY JING.

Oh, naughty girl! Oh, naughty girl! With eyes both black and blue— With downy cheeks and flowing curls, And lips of every hue— Your smiles show to my gizzard plump! And there they closely cling, Like a wooden tick to a rotten stump— It is a fact, by jing!

I never saw a rosy lip, But my heart went piffy, pat, As if mine wished its swain to sip, But it said, "all but that!" My heart is very sensitive— And yet a changed thing, That would confine itself to one— It is a fact, by jing!

Your eyes are perfect telegraphs— Magnetic ones, I think— Which tell me sweet and roguish tales— Thus lips can with a wink— Besides, they're all the time at work— Like bees, they're sweet but sting, And leave a mighty ticklish smart— It is a fact, by jing!

I once did love, in early times, A maiden bright and fair— That is her name had the "dimes," And she—had her hair! I asked her once the price of "now," She said, "you may think!" And knocked me about a foot or so— It is a fact, by jing!

Her daddy kicked me down the stairs— Her brother blacked my eyes— I lost my hat, my heart, and woe— I lost the silver prize; And after that I swore I'd live A bachelor's life, nor cling To any one particular fair— Which is a fact, by jing!

And now, dear girls don't look so sweet— When I'm on hand, and too, Hile those "revolvers" from my sight, Which shoot so plucky true, Or else I'll certainly go mad, And in some horse-pod spring; But hold on Nell! You've spun enough; That is a fact, by jing!

A learned Judge being once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds and refused to pay him, replied: "Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands—yea, and would give him a check for five pounds to cover all possible costs."

"My dear, what shall we name him?" "Why, husband, I've settled on the name of Peter." "Oh, don't," he replied; "I never liked Peter, for he denied his master." "Well, then," replied the wife, "what name do you like?" "I should like the name of Joseph." "Oh not that," said his better half, "I can't bear Joseph, for he denied his mistress."

Miscellaneous.

THE CAPTURED BANNER.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

"CARABAI! QUE INSOLENCIA!" These words were uttered by a lovely woman whose flushing eye and knitted brow spoke even more than word of the indignation which filled her heart.

She was the young wife of Commodore Coe, the commander of the small navy at Montevideo. The lady was Spanish by birth, as well as in feeling, and the cause of her anger was the sight of a ship, which had been for two days standing off and on before the harbor using every signal of insult and defiance to induce the vessel of Coe to come out and fight him. This latter could not do for two reasons. The first was illness, which confined him to his cot; the second that he had not one third of a crew not even men enough to work his battery.

At the moment when she uttered the words which commence this sketch, Brown, the commander of the Buenos-Ayren ship, had hoisted a flag at his gaff, whereon was embroidered, in large legible letters, the inscription: "Coe the Coward." This was more than his wife could stand; for well she knew her husband's truth and valor. After gazing one instant at the flag she raised her jeweled hand, and taking therefrom a diamond of great value, she cried to the officers and men who stood around her on the deck:

"I will give this diamond to any man who will bring me yonder flag."

For a moment there was no response. The men looked at their officers, the officers glanced at each other, but volunteers for a service so desperate, seemed scarce.

"What is there not one of all you who dare the trial? Is my husband's ship indeed manned with cowards?" exclaimed the lady while her beautiful lip curled with scorn, and her flaming eye gleamed with the fire of contempt.

A young officer, and Englishman who had been lately appointed, stepped forward and modestly said:

"I was only waiting for my seniors to speak, Senora. Had any of them volunteered, I should have begged to accompany him. As it is, I pledge myself to bring you yonder flag before the sun rises again, or to die! But I ask not your jewel as a prize for my success; one tress of your glossy hair shall be my reward."

"You shall have both, brave boy!" replied the lady; and her cold look of scorn changed into a sweet smile as she asked his name.

"It is Frank Bennett, Senora," replied the young man; and he blushed beneath her earnest gaze.

He was slim but well formed; looked very young, but in his dark blue eye and compressed lip, an observer could read one whose manhood was not made by years alone.

The sun was sitting behind a bank of slowly rising clouds, which threatened darkness and storm. The moment that his services were accepted, young Bennett turned to the crew, and as he glanced among them said:

"I want six men to man the whale boat which hangs at the after davits."

Struck by his gallantry, nearly half of the crew started forward. Now that they had a leader volunteers were plenty—Bennett glanced an eye over them, and in a few moments chose six by name, men, whom he knew to be both daring and firm. They were Americans.

"Go sharpen your cutlasses," said he; "I shall not have a pistol or a musket in the boat. If we fight, it must be steel to steel and breast to breast for we succeed or die!"

Those men answered only with a look. They were of that class whose motto is "Deeds not words." They hurried below to obey his orders, while still others preceded by his directions to muffle the oars of the boat, to put sails, water, etc., in it.

One half an hour later the sky was covered with clouds and darkness had set in. Bennett had been careful to take the compass course of the enemy's ship when the last light of the dying day gave opportunity, and by this alone he hoped to find her.

At this time the lady was on deck, standing by the binnacle light, regarding the preparations of the little party who were about to shore off. At the moment when the boat's crew cried out that all was ready for a start, their young leader came off to the side of the Senora, and taking from his neck a miniature he handed it and a letter to her saying:

"If I am not on board at sunrise, lady, please send that miniature to the direction of the letter."

The lady looked at the picture. It was the likeness of a young and beautiful girl. A tear filled the Senora's eye.

"You need not go," said she. "No, you love, perchance are beloved. Your life is precious. I will not expose it. This is—"

"My only sister, whom I almost adore!" interrupted the youth; "but one who would scorn me if I played the coward or dishonored my name. Send that letter and likeness to her if I fall. Farewell till to-morrow—or forever!"

The lady was about to answer, and again to entreat him to stay; but ere she could speak he was over the bulwarks, and the boat had shoved off.

The night was pitchy dark. A calm was on the sea and in the air, but it was portentous of a storm. A small binnacle light had been placed in the boat, and by these Frank shaped his course, himself taking the tiller and steering.

"Give way cheerily, men!—a long strong and steady pull!" said he, in a low tone, as he left the ship's side; and he soon felt, by the trembling of the frail boat, that his directions were obeyed.

Out right into the offing he pulled, regardless of the rising clouds, keeping his eye fixed steadily on his compass, until he knew, if the vessel had remained hove-to, she was at sunset, that he must be near her. But he looked in vain to see her dark hull loom up in the gloom; he looked in vain to see a light which might guide him to her. Admiral Brown was too old a fox to be showing his position by lights.

At this moment, when he was completely at a loss which way to steer, the dark clouds which had been gathering over him burst with a long vivid flash of lightning, and a peal of deafening thunder; he heeded not the rising storm. That flash of lightning had showed him the vessel, not one cable's length from him.

"Steady, boys! steady," he whispered, when the thunder ceased; "I shall pull directly under her stern, and get on deck by the carved work and nothing on her quarter."

The men rowed slowly and silently on, and he had marked well her position, the young officer in a moment found himself close under the vessel's stern. At this instant another flash of lightning illuminated sky and water, and then, as he glanced up at the staff, where the flag had hoisted, he saw that it was not there! It had been hauled down.

He paused; thought for a moment what could be done; and then formed his resolution.

"I shall go on board alone, men!" said he; "keep the boat where she is. If that flag is where I think it is in the Admiral's cabin, I will have it. If I am not back in five minutes and you hear an alarm, shove off, send to our ship and tell them that Frank Bennett died like a man! You must be cautious; reef the foresail, for the storm will be down upon us in less than ten minutes!"

All of this was whispered to the men, whose heads were bent forward to hear the orders which they dared not disobey, much as they wished to share their leader's peril.

Springing lightly from the boat, Frank caught the quarter-nettings with his hands, and noiselessly ascended to the bulwarks. He could hear the regular tramp of the officer of the deck, who having already had everything reefed down for the blow, had nothing to do but pace the deck; but it was so dark that he could not see him.

A second more and the brave boy was down on the deck and at the cabin door, which stood slightly ajar. He peeped in through the narrow crack, and saw the red faced old admiral seated at his round table, with two of his officers by his side, engaged over the contents of a square bottle which looked very like that usually found to contain schnapps.

A glance at a settee just to the left of this table, showed the object of the enterprise. The flag for which he had periled his life lay there, where it had been carelessly thrown after it was hauled down.

The young officer did not pause long to consider what to do, but quietly walked into the cabin, and taking off his cap, bowed very politely to the officers as he stepped towards the flag, said in a calm and courteous manner to the admiral:

"I have come to borrow this banner, Sir, to wear to-morrow if you please?"

"Who the devil are you? What does this mean?" cried Brown, as he and his officers sprang to his feet.

"I am Midshipman Bennett, Sir, of the Montevideo service," replied Frank, who had now seized the flag, "and I mean to carry this flag to Commodore Coe!"

As he said this he bounded to the cabin door, followed closely by a bullet from Brown's pistol, which grazed his ear, and ere the admiral became general, he stood on the tailrail of the vessel.

"Look out for me below!" he shouted, and flung himself into the sea, without a moment's hesitation. His boat's crew recognized his voice, he was caught in a moment and dragged into the boat, while a volley of pistol balls was sent down at random by those who were above.

The storm had now broken, and the wind began to come in with fierce and fitful gusts.

"Up foresail! be in a hurry lads! up foresail, and let her slide!" cried the young hero, as soon as he could draw breath, after the ducking.

The crew did so, and the next moment the little boat was flying in toward the harbor, before the blast like a glad sea bird winging its way to its young one's nest.

The enemy opened a harmless random fire of grape shot in their direction, but it only served to tell the anxious watchers on board of Coe's vessel that something had occurred. The latter therefore at once showed lights, and enabled Frank to make a straight course for her.

It was but half an hour after the first gun had been fired by Brown's vessel, that the boat of the young adventurer rounded alongside of his own craft.

"Have you captured the flag?" cried the Senora, as Bennett bounded over the side.

The only answer she received was the banner, wet as it was from the water, and cut in two places by the balls, which had been fired at the captor.

The lights of the vessel gleamed not half so bright as did the lady's eyes when she caught the noble youth to her arms and kissed him again and again.

HOW TO DO A LANDLORD OUT OF A WEEK'S BOARD.

We were told the following story, a day or two since, by a gentleman, who, we presume was on the spot at or about the time of the occurrence. We publish it for the benefit of those gentlemen whose pockets are not filled with "rock," generally, and most particularly, for the amusement of our worthy hosts of the Astor House and City Hotel in the village of New York. The joke is too good to be lost.

"John?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Carriage at the door?"

John ran to the door and returned with a large trunk; apparently not very heavy—behind came a gentleman whose external appearance was decidedly *millionaire*. He entered his name simply Mr. Suckerman, New York—laying down his pen, he said to the landlord:

"I want the very best accommodation your house will afford—the very best for my money. I should like a parlor and bedroom on the same floor."

"That you can have," said our worthy host of the Astor.

"John?"

"Take the gentleman's baggage to room No. 1."

"Yes, Sir."

"I say, John, put every thing in perfect order, and put that large rocking chair in his room."

"Yes, Sir."

Every thing now being fairly arranged, our gentleman, Mr. Suckerman, was shown to his room by the servant John, which he occupied unmolested for the space of ten days, ordering every thing which his fastidious taste desired: wines of the very best and oldest brands were ordered and sent up to him; meals furnished in his apartments; extra servants were at his call, &c. &c. At the expiration of ten days our gentleman handed the servant, John, a fifty cent piece, requesting him to give it to the landlord. Here matters stood a day or two; our worthy host of the Astor thinking this small payment might possibly be a hint for him to present his bill, accordingly ordered it made up, and presented it in person. On entering his room, our host found Mr. Suckerman seated in the rocking chair, with his feet resting in a smaller one, beside him was a table with three bottles of wine—his favorite brand; a few cigars, &c.

"Good morning—good morning!" replied Mr. Suckerman,—"very glad to see you been excellently accommodated; never better in my whole life; first rate house, very good table, good wines, good servants, very attentive; will send all my friends here; will surely, really, sir, never was so well treated before for my money—have had every attention; every luxury which heart could wish; wants been perfectly satisfied."

Our host cut off this adulation by presenting his bill.

"I thought," said our host, "I would hand in your bill—here it is; amount \$87 3 1/2."

"My bill, did you say?—my bill! Why, sir, I have paid all I agreed."

"To whom did you pay?"

"Sir! I paid my servant, John; I gave him fifty cents, and told him to hand it to you; let's see; yes it was the day before yesterday. This was every cent I had—*all I had when I came here*. I told you I only wanted the very best accommodations for my money. I supposed all along I was having it. This bill really, sir, I cannot pay—sorry you expect it."

At this stage of proceedings, our host of the Astor began to see his position, and cut Mr. Suckerman short by telling him that the joke was so well played off he would give him his bill and fifty cents, providing he would call on his friend Jennings, of the City Hotel, and play the same joke on him.

"My good sir," said Mr. Suckerman, "I will do any thing for you—you have been so very kind; any thing you wish; but, really, sir, I cannot do that; it would not be fair—Mr. Jennings gave me the fifty cents and told me to come here."

"John?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Take this gentleman's baggage from No. 1, and order a carriage and take him wherever he wishes to go—Free!"

The last we saw of Mr. Suckerman, he was on his way—at Broadway.

"Speaking of speed," said a wag the other day, "I think they travel some on the Hudson River Railroad. I stepped into the car at Albany, got fairly seated at Hudson, lighted my cigar at Poughkeepsie, spit out of the window at Peekskill, and it hit a man at Sing Sing. The Telegraph poles looked like a close picket fence, and on going to the end of the train, I found we had a rope-walk and a ten pin alley in tow each filled with brick, both stuck straight out like the tail of a kite, without touching the track and were used merely to steady the cars."

As John Randolph was walking one day he met a man who walked straight on remarking "that he did not turn out for a rascal." "I do," quietly rejoined Randolph immediately stepping aside, he let the rascal pass.

A yankee in Iowa had just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay bold eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement!

The paper of the bank of Kanawha is again received at par in Cincinnati, the institution having changed hands.

THE KANSAS BILL.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas, and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unquestioned by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territories which by treaty with any Indian tribe is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, until such tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Kansas, as to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Kansas shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respite for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon: he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of the Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States: he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives, giving each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the election, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts in the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed, shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor: And the first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the numbers of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such days as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualification of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher or the property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of said territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days—Sunday excepted—after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided for by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Kansas. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term, but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except post-masters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess all powers as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of the district courts created by this act, or any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to or effect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the services of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend, and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respect five judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted to the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive the same fees in all such cases which the clerks of the district courts of Utah territory now